

The Halifax Guardian

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HALLOWEEN, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1914

\$100 PER YEAR

Heavy Fighting in East and West

Petrograd, Dec. 23.—The end of Gen. Von Hindenburg's third invasion of Poland is in sight. A Russian force advanced on Sunday night against the right wing of the Germans before Warsaw and attacked south of Bawa, pushing the enemy back from upon Tomaszow and relieving the threatened danger to the lines of communication south of Warsaw.

The reports of the successes of the Russians north of the Vistula continue to grow in detail and magnitude. With the exception of Ustka, on the border south-east of Thorn, all of northern Poland on the right bank of the Vistula is virtually free from invaders.

London, Dec. 23.—Heavy fighting is taking place on both eastern and western fronts, but without producing any material change in the positions of the opposing armies. In France and Belgium the allies' offensive is being pressed, and, while some ground has been gained at widely separated points, other attacks have been repulsed by the Germans from their strongly entrenched positions. In the northern arena the artillery and machine gunners took up the battle, giving the infantry a rest, but lower down the line and from the time to the Meuse River fighting took place in many districts. While the progress of the allies is extremely slow, it is the belief of military experts here and in France that the gains which the general staff has been able to report are disintegrating the German system of fortifications at vital points, and will, if successfully continued, compel a retirement by the Germans from their present lines.

CANADA SENDS OVER MILLION TO BELGIUM

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Mr. M. G. Coor, consul general of Belgium in Canada, has received the following message from the secretary of King Albert of Belgium: "His Majesty has learned with a deep sense of gratitude of the practical sympathy of the Canadian people shown in such generous contributions from numerous communities which will afford invaluable relief for the population of those portions of Belgium which have been so cruelly tried by the occupation of the enemy. I am directed by His Majesty to express through your intermediary his personal thanks to all the generous benefactors for the magnificent aid sent from Canada to our unfortunate compatriots. (Signed) 'Ingenbleck, King's Secretary.'"

Mr. Coor states that over \$1,000,000 of Canadian funds has already been forwarded to Belgium.

NEUTRALITY OR PEACE? KAISER ASKS OF ITALY

Rome, Dec. 17.—Prince Von Buelow, it is expected, will present to King Victor Emmanuel, in addition to his credentials, an autograph letter from the Kaiser explaining that the nature and object of the mission is twofold. Primarily the German envoy will strive to avert Italy's participation in the war. If he is unsuccessful in this, Prince Von Buelow is authorized to ask the king to assume the initiative in a peace movement and to offer mediation.

Germany, it is said here, is fully aware of the impossibility of continuing the war if Italy joins the allies, since the Austrian army is already divided between Galicia and Serbia, and must necessarily concentrate on the western frontier.

Then the Russians and Serbians could advance simultaneously toward Vienna and the Italian fleet initiate extensive operations in the Adriatic. Thus Austria would be sure to be defeated both on land and sea. Germany, besides being unable to aid Austria would be left isolated to fight alone against its enemies on the western and eastern frontiers. Economical reasons due to Italian intervention would likewise compel Germany to discontinue the struggle.

Prince Von Buelow's main object is believed to be to avert a catastrophic defeat for Germany by arranging for an opportune peace movement through the supposed spontaneous offer of mediation by Italy.

The chances of his failure are great, as Italy will not offer to mediate before being assured that the proposal will be accepted by all belligerents.

As to intervention, it may be said that this country's course under certain circumstances has been decided upon, and that the prince comes too late to have any influence upon that decision.

BANDIT FIGHTS PISTOL DUEL AND DIES

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The life of Frank G. Hohl, notorious automobile bandit, ended here today following a three-hour career of crime which included the robbing of two Cincinnati banks, the theft of an auto and a pistol duel with a policeman that resulted with almost fatal wounds to one officer and the death of the bandit. Thirteen thousand and one hundred dollars are missing as the result of both bank robberies, and the police are confident that Hohl in his wild auto drive managed to pass this money along to some one.

The beginning of Hohl's end started shortly after 10 a.m. when he entered the west end branch of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co., Eighth and Freeman avenues, fired two shots at Cashier Edward Hughes, scooped up \$5,000 in currency, backed through the door, jumped into a waiting auto which had been stolen, and disappeared.

Cashier Hughes fired after the robber, but his shots did not take effect. While the police were searching for the bandit, more than an hour later, he entered the Liberty Banking and Savings Co. Bank at Liberty and Freeman avenues, ten blocks away, fired three shots at Cashier George Winters, grabbed what proved to be \$5,100 in currency, ran to his car and again disappeared. The shots were so close to Winters that he was powder burned, but other than a flesh wound from the shock he was uninjured. Almost two hours later Harry Buckhorn, whose mother conducts an apartment house on West Ninth street, informed the police of the similarity of a man who rented a room there yesterday to a description given of the bandit. Three policemen called at the room, and upon knocking the door was suddenly thrown open and the bandit opened fire, at the same time brushing past the officers, one of whom, Policeman Edward Knoul, was probably fatally wounded. He again ran to his automobile, which was standing at a nearby corner, and bid fair to make good his escape, but in rounding a corner the machine crashed into a telegraph pole and was wrecked. The bandit jumped out, opened fire on the other two officers who had pursued him in the battle that followed Hohl fell with four bullet wounds in his body and died shortly afterwards at the hospital. He was identified by Cashier Hughes of the Provident Bank, as the man who had robbed his bank, and later a comparison of a picture of Hohl to the dead man was made and proved, with other signs of identification, to the satisfaction of the police that the dead man was Hohl.

Hohl was well known to the police and was a fugitive from justice.

How British Fleet Caught Germans

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17.—The first detailed accounts of the naval battle on Dec. 8th, when four German cruisers were sent to the bottom, reached here today from Puerto Gallegos, Patagonia.

According to these accounts the German command, which was to seize the Falkland Islands (British possessions) when they came unexpectedly on a lone British warship. The other members of the British fleet were taking on supplies from neighboring islands at the time. Before the Germans were aware of the strength of their opponents these ships closed in on them and the late of Admiral Von Speer's squadron was soon met.

The story of the battle was told by passengers on the British steamer Orissa, which arrived at Punta Arenas from Callao, Chile. They say the loss of the British ships was almost a surprise.

It was a formidable British squadron which faced the German ships. Included in it were: the battleship Canopus; the battle cruisers Inevincible and Despatch; and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol and Glasgow. It far outnumbered in strength the German squadron, consisting of the five cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Nürnberg and Dresden.

The British squadron arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on Dec. 17th, to take on supplies. The next morning the Canopus, which was guarding the entrance to the port, sighted a hostile warship. Four others quickly came into view and were recognized as the squadron of Admiral Von Speer. The German warships fired at the Canopus, but the latter, being out of range, did not return fire.

Only the Canopus was visible at first, to the Germans, who steamed straight at her. The Canopus opened fire and the other British warships rushed to her assistance. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig formed a battle line. The Nürnberg and Dresden, however, dropped back from the firing line.

The British warships concentrated their fire on the Scharnhorst, which sank after an hour's fighting. When it became evident that the Scharnhorst, Admiral Von Speer's flagship, was doomed her crew assembled on the forward deck. The Scharnhorst refused to surrender and soon plunged beneath the waves. The crew preserved its formation as the ship went down and cheered as the waters closed about them. The Glasgow engaged the Leipzig and sank her. The Gneisenau went down ten miles from Port Stanley. The Nürnberg attempted to escape, but after a pursuit of two hours was sunk. The Canopus pursued the Dresden, but was not swift enough to overhaul her, and the German war ship escaped.

After the battle the British picked up 194 Germans, including a few officers. Of these survivors 100 were from the crews of the two German colliers. An opportunity to surrender was refused and they were sunk.

The cruiser Cornwall was damaged slightly below the water line. None of the other British warships were damaged.

PATHETIC INCIDENTS REVEALED AT INQUEST

Hartlepool, Dec. 18.—An inquest began here yesterday over the bodies of victims of the German bombardment killed in Hartlepool and West Hartlepool. In opening the court the coroner said that never before in English history had an inquest been held under similar circumstances and that he hoped the occasion would

never come again. The shelling of the Hartlepool area, he added, afforded a faint idea of what Belgium and France had suffered through the German invasion.

The evidence, though mostly of a formal character, brought to light some pathetic cases. An old woman was picking up coal dropped from cars on the railway embankment when she was killed by a shell. An old man and his two daughters were just starting breakfast in the kitchen when a shell burst in the room, killing all three of them. A young woman went to the house of her aged mother intending to conduct her to a place of safety. Entering the passageway she stumbled across her mother's body. A shell pierced the roof and killed her. An elderly man, who was out of the gun firing was that of the British ships at practice, sat down unconcernedly to breakfast. A shell carried away the corner of his house, killing his two little grandchildren.

The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury was that the deaths were due to bombardment of the twin boroughs "by an enemy who, under cover of a dense fog, fired shot and shell into the towns, killing many unarmed civilians."

BRITAIN TAKING CARE OF HOLY PLACES

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Canada Gazette contains an interesting proclamation issued by the government of India when Turkey entered the war, which serves to demonstrate the care taken by the British, French and Russian authorities to prevent anything being done calculated to inflame the Moslem mind. The proclamation states of the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Turkey, which, to the regret of the British government, brought by the ill-advised, unprovoked and unprincipled action of Ottoman government. His Majesty the Viceroy is authorized to make the following public statement in regard to the holy places of Arabia, including the holy shrines of Meccah and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These holy places and Jeddah will be immune from attack and molestation by the British naval and military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the holy places and shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's government the government of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

PRINCESS PATS ARE IN FRANCE

Montreal, Dec. 20.—A despatch from Salisbury Plain to The Star, dated Saturday, says the Princess Pats, who are in England Friday and expect to be in the trenches by Christmas. The following is The Star's despatch: "The Princess Pats, who sailed yesterday for an unknown destination, cordially expect to be in the trenches about Christmas. Lieutenant Talbot Paineau, of Montreal, and Lieutenant Stewart of Halifax, were unable to accompany the Princesses to the front, both having been severely buried when a tent caught fire. The former may be in shape in a week, but the latter is more seriously injured."

LECTURES FOR HALLOWEEN ABOUT PATRIOTIC FUND

Many are not familiar with the purpose and the method of distributing the Canadian patriotic fund, but it should be generally known that this fund is not a charitable fund in the ordinary sense of the term. Nor is it a haphazard means of relieving distress here and there, regardless of whether or not the recipient is deserving. The patriotic fund makes up a certain allowance each month to the family in Canada of any soldier at the front—Canadian, British, French, Russian or Belgian. If the family has other means, the patriotic fund gives no such less, as it is the aim of the fund not to give a superfluity, but simply to guarantee a certain degree of comfort and peace of mind. The family gets just the same.

By statute of the Dominion parliament it was settled that this fund should be recognized on strict business basis, and that it should be distributed according to definite business principles. The wife and family, or others dependent upon anyone who goes to the war, are entitled to receive monthly payments sufficient to support them. It is not charity. Many cannot well go to fight. Those who can go to the front are assured by the rest of us that if they go and do the fighting the rest of us will do the paying. The man who goes to the war leaving dependent ones behind knows that he is not leaving them to any chance of charity. They will receive definite fixed allowances monthly. According to the statute, as long as the war lasts—and if the soldier never returns, they will have to be looked after.

There is no limit to the amount of money that will be needed. The governor-general, the Duke of Connaught, is at the head of the fund in Canada, and with him are associated many of the foremost men of Canada. The strictest business principles are followed. The fund is administered not only in the interests of British subjects or Canadians, but also French, Belgian, Russian or Japanese who are fighting in the armies of the allies, and it will do a great work in the Dominion during the duration of the war.

MAY ASK EARLY CLOSING OF HOTELS.

It is stated that the temperance forces of the province may approach the government at an early date and request that the hotel bars and wholesale liquor stores and other places where liquor is sold, be closed at 7 o'clock each evening, as is now the case in Manitoba.

Rev. W. F. Gold, general secretary of the Alberta temperance and moral reform league, stated last night that nothing definite has been decided in the matter, but he expects that the annual convention which is to be held in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday, January 21st and 22nd, will deal with the whole question and a delegation may afterwards request an interview with Premier Sifton.

"I think that Alberta," said Mr. Gold, "should at least do as much as Manitoba in limiting the hours for the sale of liquor. Mr. Gold also announced that the temperance forces are girding for the coming prohibition year. With a view to improved organization, two new organizations have been appointed—Rev. R. K. Peck, who was with the United Farmers of Alberta for two years, and Rev. Chas. T. Holman, formerly Baptist minister at Medicine Hat."

GERMAN RAID SHOWS HOW EFFECTIVE IS BRITISH PRESSURE

London, Dec. 20.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in a letter to the mayor of Scarborough in which he expresses the sympathy of himself and the navy at the losses sustained through the German bombardment of Scarborough and disappointment over the escape of the German warships, says:

"We await with patience the opportunity that will surely come. But, viewed in its larger aspects, the incident is one of the most instructive and encouraging that has happened in the war. Nothing proves more plainly the effectiveness of the British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breasts of the enemy."

"This hatred has already paved the frontiers of reason. It clouds their vision and it convulses their movements. We see a nation of military calculators throwing calculation to the winds of retaliation. They have lost their sense of proportion; of schemers who have ceased to balance loss and gain."

"Practically the whole of the fast cruiser force of the German navy, including some great ships that are vital to their fleet and utterly irreplaceable, have been risked for the passing pleasure of killing as many English people as possible, irrespective of her age or condition, in the limited time available."

"To this act of military and political folly they were impelled by violence of feelings which could find no other vent. This is very satisfactory and should confirm us in our course. Their hate is a measure of their feat. Its senseless expression is proof of their impotence and the zeal of their dishonor."

"Whatever feats of arms the German navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of baby killers of Scarborough will be upon its officers and men while sailors sail the seas."

Uneasy About United States Attitude

London, Dec. 20.—The Daily Chronicle says: "There is growing uneasiness in Germany about the attitude of the United States. It begins to filter through that the efforts of Count Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg and Count Von Munsterburg have not been crowned with success and intelligent Americans find increasing difficulty in accepting their presentment of the German idea. In several influential German newspapers the disposition is evident to cease the unsuccessful courting of the United States and to let them know that the German people are not satisfied with American views of neutrality."

The Cologne Gazette prints an article by Dr. Haxamer, a German American, who tells his readers that he is not proud of America. He accuses the United States of praying Sundays for peace and of supplying England and its allies with war materials on other days of the week. This, he explains, is hypocrisy and would be more consistent were Americans to relinquish the Star Spangled Banner and proud motto, "E Pluribus Unum" and supply herself with a flag inscribed: "The dollar, no matter how you get it, so long as you get it."

Dr. Haxamer says he loves America, but he is just disgusted with a policy which allows England to lead the country by the nose and which allows England to slap its face and then lick the hand that smites it. The Magdeburgische Zeitung says: "The German foreign office discussed the question by replying to the American note and by saying its errors, but has decided not to do so."

LECTURES FOR HALLOWEEN

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension:

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Mathematics.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English.

All these lectures will be free and open to all.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

SENATOR JAFFRAY HAS FINISHED HIS WORK

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Senator Robert Jaffray died at 4.30 this morning.

Senator Jaffray was a native of Scotland, having been born on his father's farm near Bannockburn, January 23, 1852. He was the son of William and Margaret (Hugh) Jaffray, and was educated at Stirling Academy. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Bugg, daughter of John Bugg, of Toronto, and was bereaved of his wife in 1906.

Senator Jaffray gained his early business experience in Edinburgh, where he was for some years engaged in commercial pursuits. He came to Canada in 1882 and engaged in the retail and wholesale grocery business in Toronto from that date until 1883. He served as a member of the city council of Toronto and of the Toronto board of trade and was connected as a director with a great many public companies, including the Canadian Life Assurance Company, the General Electric Company, the Ontario Beet Sugar Company, the General Accident Assurance Company, the British American Assurance Company, and many others.

He was a member of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association of 1901 and was appointed a member of the Queen Victoria Park Board, Niagara Falls, 1902, and later a vice-president of the Homewood Sanatorium, Guelph, Ont. He also served as a government director of the Northern Railway, 1874. Subsequently he was a director of the Midland and other railways and appointed a member and chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern railway commission, 1904, but resigned.

Senator Jaffray was a Liberal and formerly president of the Toronto Reform Association. He was called to the senate March 9, 1906, by Earl Grey. In religious choice he was a Presbyterian. The senator was also a Freemason and a member of numerous clubs.

STICK TO MIXED FARMING

Edmonton, Dec. 4.—That a large number of farmers in the province are sacrificing their stock, owing to the lure of the high prices for grain, was the statement made yesterday afternoon by W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for the province.

"Stay with the game," is Mr. Stevens' advice to the farmers. "The farmer of ordinary skill and care as a feeder," he said, "can feed 40c. oats and 60c. barley to 7c. hogs, and then have more money to the good than if he hauled the grain to market."

"Hog prices," he went on to say, "will become sufficiently high to enable the farmers to feed even the high-priced grain, and the man who stays in the game is the man who is going to make money later on. Don't bury your hogs to market if you have the feed."

The trouble, according to Mr. Stevens, started with the slump in the price of hogs. On October 28 prime hogs were selling in Calgary at \$8.75 the hundred, and in Chicago at \$9.75. On November 8th the price in Calgary dropped to \$6.25, the Chicago quotation at the same time being \$7.75.

One of the causes of the decline was the absence of American buyers from the Calgary market, owing to misunderstanding with the C.P.R. with regard to accommodation and other matters. Then the United States embargo owing to the foot and mouth disease still further restricted prices. It was not until about a week ago that the American buyers re-entered the local market, and prices have since slightly increased, but not yet to a very noticeable extent.

In the meantime the farmers thought they could make more money by selling their hogs and at the same time taking advantage

of the high prices for grain. The result has been that they have flooded the market with light and unfinished hogs, to a much greater extent than ever before in the history of the province. Mr. Stevens says it has been estimated by some commission men that owing to the lightness of the hogs now being shipped, it takes 3,000 head to make as much cured meat as 2,000 would have done a year ago.

"The prediction is freely made by commission men doing business in Calgary," says Mr. Stevens, "that there is certain to be a steady advance in the price of hogs from this time forward. Owing to the money stringency this advance will not be as sharp as was the advance of a year ago, but hog prices can reasonably be expected to reach 8c. by the middle of February, and there are those in the business who state that they will reach that figure by the 1st of January. At 8c. per pound any farmer without ordinary skill as a feeder can be assured to feed barley to hogs than sell it for 60c. per bushel."

Mr. Stevens says there will be very few grain-fed cattle this year, but a large number are being fed on hay, which is unusually plentiful and of better quality than usual.

"The one industry in the province that is progressing steadily," continued Mr. Stevens, "is the sheep industry. More farmers in the north are establishing small flocks. The grain farmers are beginning to realize the advantages of having a flock of sheep for the purpose of cleaning their summer fallows. The high prices realized for wool during the past two years have also helped to arouse interest in this class of animal."

OIL IS A MINERAL, IS DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Oil is a mineral—not a vegetable compound, or vegetable extract, or vegetable descendant—but a mineral, distinct as ore or gold. The law has been given. The bone of contention, it has been decided, is not the oil, but the drilling. The oil is a mineral, and the drilling is a business. The Supreme Court has decided that the oil is a mineral, and the drilling is a business. The oil is a mineral, and the drilling is a business. The oil is a mineral, and the drilling is a business.

Seeing that their science was altogether wrong, the Dome was called upon to pay \$5,000 due to the Alberta Drilling Company, and \$250 damages. They have already paid the drilling company \$5,000, and all they have to show for an expenditure of over \$10,000 is a fifty-foot hole. It took Mr. Justice Hyndman precisely one sentence to set the Dome company right on its geology. "I find, however, that under the authorities, oil is a mineral. The defendants' plea that oil is not a mineral, and that therefore the plaintiff company is not properly incorporated, is thus disposed of."

The circumstances of the case were a trifle involved. According to the judgment, the Dome Oil Company entered into a contract with the Alberta Drilling Company to drill two wells on defendants' holdings to a depth of 2,500 feet, at \$5.50 per foot. For any additional feet, the charge was to be \$10 per foot. The Dome Company was to provide derrick, standard rig, and rig irons erected. Five thousand dollars was to be paid upon execution of agreement, and \$5,000 when the work was started. The first \$5,000 was paid, and the drilling company commenced operations. When they had reached a depth of fifty feet the defendant company asked the whole equipment without notice, and took the work out of their hands, giving various reasons. Mr. Justice Hyndman held they had not shown they had sufficient ground for this summarily relieving the drilling company of their equipment. He allowed \$250 for damages and costs.

CLOSE CALL FOR CANADIAN LINER TRANSYLVANIA.

New York, Dec. 16.—The big Canadian liner Transylvania, bound for Liverpool with 366 passengers, had a narrow escape from destruction by a mine at four o'clock on the morning of December 16th. During a storm off the north coast of Ireland two mines were dashed together by the waves and exploded, about 25 feet off the steamer's bow. A fragment of steel from one of the mines shot across the deck of the liner and tore away part of the railing. It then fell on the deck and was picked up by one of the passengers.

The force of the explosion, it was said, lifted the bow of the Transylvania several feet out of the water.

The Transylvania left Liverpool at five o'clock in the afternoon of December 5. During the night the steamer ran into a heavy storm, and many of the passengers were awakened by the tossing of the ship. A few minutes after four o'clock in the morning a terrific explosion caused the ship to tremble from bow to stern. The passengers rushed on deck.

Officers told the passengers that nothing happened; that what they heard was a thunderclap. Then the passengers found the space that had been torn out of the deck railing and one of them picked up a fragment of the mine that had caused the damage.

Among the passengers was Sir Charles Allom, chairman of the British prisoners of war help committee. Sir Charles said he came to America to try to have a committee of Americans and other neutrals appointed to investigate conditions and surroundings of British, French, Belgian and Russian soldiers in German detention camps and military prisons. The committee, he said, proposed that remedial measures should be taken.

STEAM TRAWLER TELLS OF BATTLE IN NORTH SEA.

London, Dec. 18.—The Daily Telegraph's Hull correspondent, Telegraphing Thursday night, says:

"The steam trawler, Cassandra, arrived here tonight and brought the story of the naval engagement which followed the German raid. The Cassandra was caught between a German vessel and the pursuing British squadron. One of the men of the Cassandra's crew in an interview said: "We were about 30 miles off Scarborough at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning when we were surprised to see eight or nine warships approaching us at full speed. Our engines were turned to astern when we found they were Germans and heard shots fired."

"One first-class battleship passed so close to us that we could see the men working the guns, which were being fired rapidly. One destroyer was sent within hailing distance of us, and we thought our last moment had come, but at another signal she steamed away."

"When the German vessels had got well away a British squadron came into sight, firing as they came. It seemed to me they were ten miles apart. We heard firing for a full half hour."

"Later on we saw some of the British vessels return and came to the conclusion that the chase was over, but with what result we did not know."

SOUP KITCHEN CROWD HAD MONEY IN BELTS.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Seventy-three foreigners who were taking advantage of free meals supplied by the city at the House of Industry, in spite of the fact that they were well supplied with money, were arrested Monday. Bills ranging in denominations from \$1 to \$20 were found in the pockets of all the men detained. All, too, had silver in their pockets.

When the money was counted it totalled \$1,874.77. This only included cash. Besides the money many of them had bank books showing deposits of from \$50 to \$100. On most of the men were found receipts for sums of money sent to Europe. These sums ranged from \$25 to \$200.

SECOND FORCE OF 20,000 MEN IS TO SAIL NEXT MONTH.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The principle of local concentration and training will be, so far as possible, carried out in the enlistment of the further expeditionary forces in Canada. While details have not yet been settled the idea is recruiting will be carried on not alone at divisional headquarters, but also at the more important places in each division and where any considerable number are raised in one locality, and the necessary accommodation can be secured, they will be trained there.

The second contingent, it is expected, will leave for England some time next month, sailing from Halifax. So far upwards of 23,000 men have been enlisted for this force. As soon as they leave a similar number to take their places will be enlisted.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas and New Year Holidays

FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Between all stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver and branches.

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Final return limit Jan. 4th, 1915.

For further particulars apply to nearest agent, or

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

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The German Raid on the English Coast

London, Dec. 16.—For the first time in more than a century, England has been struck by a foreign fleet. A squadron of swift German cruisers, escorted by the fog last night to the eastern coast and turned their guns against the Britons.

When day broke they began the bombardment of three important towns: Hartlepool, at the mouth of the Tees; Whitby, thirty-five miles southward; and Scarborough, noted as a pleasure resort, fifteen miles beyond.

Hartlepool suffered most. There two battle cruisers and an armored cruiser were engaged, and at this place the greatest loss of life occurred. The British war office gives the number of dead at Hartlepool at seven soldiers and 23 civilians, and the wounded at fourteen soldiers and fifty civilians.

At Scarborough, where a battle cruiser and an armored cruiser shelled the town, thirteen casualties are reported, while at Whitby two were killed and two wounded.

Men, women and children of the civilian population were left dead or wounded—struck without warning while at breakfast or at work. In all the casualty list totals 110, according to the official estimates, of whom thirty-one are known to be dead.

Three churches were damaged; the gas works and lumber yards at Hartlepool were set afire, and the abbey at Whitby was struck. The Balmoral Hotel at Scarborough received the full shock of a shell, and a number of houses and shops were shattered and partly burned in each of the towns.

The battle squadron escaped in the mist after an encounter with coast guard vessels patrolling the neighbourhood, which were reinforced as soon as the presence of the Germans was signalled.

A wave of intense anger has spread over England because of the attack and bitter denunciation is heard everywhere of a policy which permits the dwelling of undefended seacoast fortresses at the mouth of the Tees to be supposed to give some protection to the important shipping base of Hartlepool, but Whitby and Scarborough are as open to the enemy as in Atlantic City, on the New Jersey coast.

Scarborough, with its old castle on a high hill, the big Casino with a high tower, and the row of pretentious hotels on the water front, presents a tempting mark for target practice. Few visitors were at the hotels, because of the cold weather, but one invalid is known to have been wounded, and was taken away on a stretcher.

In a direct line the mouth of the Tees is about 350 miles from Heligoland, the important German naval base in the North Sea. The report says the German ships were among their fastest. They chose a night when a thick mist prevailed to reach the English coast, and must have left their base at least two hours before dark, and as they started to return about nine o'clock there still remained about seven hours of daylight for the pursuit, which, however, was rendered almost impossible by the fog.

How the Germans evaded all the mines and patrols remains somewhat of a mystery, although experts recall that in manoeuvres British ships performed the same feat in the comparatively small space between England and the Scilly Islands, which, however, was not mined.

The admiralty report announces that such demonstrations are not difficult to accomplish. But the population generally cherish so great a confidence in the protection of the British navy that the inhabitants of the coast towns made no serious preparations to meet a bombardment.

Except for the working people the English are apt to be late risers during the short winter days. The bombardment by the German cruisers occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock and many people were at breakfast; others were on their way to work or were opening their shops.

The booming of heavy guns on the three towns drew hundreds of people to the beaches. They had no thought of a German raid, but when shells came crashing over their heads and into the quiet streets, the people made a dash

for shelter. Of shore the German guns did rapid work, the flashes coming incessantly and the shells landing a mark among the buildings. Many of the residents took refuge in the cellars of their houses. From their houses, among them women and children in their night clothes, and not a few sought the railway stations and departed on the first trains out. The guns of the land batteries at Hartlepool replied to the German fire and damaged some of the cruisers. Several shells from the warships burst among the Royal Engineers and Durham Light Infantry, and it was among these troops that the casualties of seven killed and fourteen wounded occurred.

The general belief in London is that the German attack will give impetus to recruiting, as it will show the country what the war means. Today was one of eager waiting after the admiralty bulletin was issued, shortly after noon, saying: "Our battleships are at various points been engaged. The situation is developing."

Rumors of various kinds were spread broadcast from mouth to mouth. The first was that two of the cruisers had been sunk. Many thought that the long expected general naval engagement between the British and German fleets was progressing, and that the shelling of the coast towns was merely incidental to this.

The admiralty's report issued at 9.30 o'clock tonight, giving the news that the German ships had eluded pursuit and were retreating safely to their home waters, caused great disappointment.

Naval writers express the opinion that six or eight ships were engaged. The Germans have available for such an attack the armored cruiser, Roon, Prinz Adalbert, Prinz Heinrich, Prinz Friedrich Karl, and more than twenty cruisers of a smaller class. The five ships mentioned are all rated above twenty knots and are armed with 8.2 guns.

A despatch from Stockholm to the Exchange Telegraph says: "The effect of the bombardment at Hartlepool was that thirty persons were killed and many injured."

"Shells passed through the Baptist church at Hartlepool, and other churches were damaged."

TOWNS ATTACKED BY GERMAN FLEET

Hartlepool is a seaport and municipal borough of England, in the southeast portion of the county of Durham. It is about forty miles northwest of Scarborough, on a promontory that extends into the North Sea. Its population is about 25,000. Adjoining Hartlepool is West Hartlepool, a city of more than 60,000 inhabitants.

The Hartlepoons, which are provided with a vast system of docks, before the war had an active trade with the Baltic ports and with Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The chief industries are shipbuilding, iron founding and the construction of marine engines. The two ports are of ancient origin but modern property. Hartlepool was the place where the Comte De Bar landed from his fleet in 1011 to assist William the Lion in invading England. From that time the importance of the harbor seems to have been appreciated and it was the only ancient port of the Palatinate. Here Bishop Pudsey prepared the gallery, fitted with silver and containing a silver throne reared on which he intended to accompany Richard I. to the Crusades.

Hartlepool was a very perfect specimen of a fortified town. It was encircled by a wall strengthened by bastions, a great wall and parapet, and there were ten towers to defend it. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the town fell in 1625, and that it was spoken of as "an ancient, decayed coast town, once a brave, stately and well fortified town, now only a sea-land habitation for fishermen."

It continued to go down until 1813, when a law was passed for improving the port. It began to improve until it now is an important port for the exportation of coal and the importation of lumber.

Scarborough is a seaport and municipal borough of England in the northern part of Yorkshire, on a headland extending into the North Sea. It is 37 miles northeast of the important English city of York. It is a little over

200 miles from London. Scarborough has been popularly styled the "Queen of watering places." The town has a large and interesting aquarium, a museum and a fine drive and promenade. The permanent population is more than 40,000 persons.

Scarborough is finely situated in the form of an amphitheatre on slopes rising from the sea and terminating on the north and the south by abrupt cliffs. The most prominent feature of the coast is a promontory 300 feet high which is unaccounted by the ruins of a twelfth century castle. This promontory divides North Scarborough Bay from the south bay. The North Cliffs begin near it. The North Bay is embellished with gardens and along its shore is the marina drive, two miles long and protected by a seawall.

The fashionable part of Scarborough is in the southern half of the city and is separated from the old town by the park. On the southern side are the Spa, gardens and the mineral springs. At the back of the south cliff rises Oliver's Mountain, six hundred feet high, affording a good view of the port and the sea.

The castle of Scarborough, crowning the promontory, and town is one of the most striking objects on the Yorkshire coast. From the beach line the land rises in a steep ascent and upon this slope stands the town, Scarborough as to situation, and appearance has no rival on the northeastern coast. A branch of the Northeastern Railway connects Scarborough with York and Hull.

Scarborough was the scene of the landing of the Norseman Harold Hardrada, in 1065, when he began his invasion of North Britain.

Whitby is in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the coast and about half-way between Scarborough and Hartlepool. It is a town of about 12,000 people and also is a seaside resort. It has a group of hotels along the cliffs and the town itself is situated on both banks of the Esk, at its junction with the sea. The extensive ruins of the celebrated Abbey of St. Hilda at Whitby upon the summit of the east cliff, and the ancient church closely adjoining, are the most notable buildings of the town and are prominent from the sea. Whitby harbor is protected at its entrance by stone piers, running out for 850 yards. On one of these extensions is a handsome stone light tower, elevated 86 feet above the sea. The trade of Whitby is still of considerable importance, though it has declined of recent years. Sixty years ago Whitby was an important whaling port.

ENGLAND, THE ENEMY, UP AND AT THE ENEMY

London, Dec. 15.—Count Radowitz, the well-known young German writer on naval matters, discussing in the Deutsch Tages Zeitung the Falkland Islands battle, says:

"The English force had everything at its disposal, and the Germans had nothing, therefore to draw from the results of this fight any inferences with regard to the position in home waters would be a complete fallacy."

"On the other hand, we must see clearly that, in order to fight with success we must fight ruthlessly—ruthlessly in the proper meaning of the word; that is to say, without any regard whatever for anything which lies outside the line leading to our military goal."

The Taschlerundschau writes: "We shall accept news in silence and await the next action. On board our North Sea ships our soldiers will clench their teeth, and all hearts will burn with the feeling: 'England, the enemy; up and at the enemy.'"

BRITISH LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLE VERY SMALL

London, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the admiralty has received a cable despatch from Vice-Admiral Sturdee of the British squadron stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands in which the German cruisers Schachner, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, the British casualties totalled seven men killed and four wounded.

No officers, the despatch says, were either killed or wounded.

THE CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the smart. Those who think as they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing.

One week of shopping, with all its strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion. It offers the service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestiveness week after week; and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings The Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmas.

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading and none can offer better quality. Less than five cents a week provides this best of Christmas gifts—\$2.25 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and The Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the Calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies, and the Postcard for 1915. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:

Initial—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd
Lacombe—
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd
Pine Lake—
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 13th

Red Deer—
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th
Also—
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 7th
Tuesday, November 30th

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch Line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
O. BOODE, Nelson St.

Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal safeguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.
F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

EXCURSIONS TO Eastern Canada & United States

On Sale Dec. 1st to 31st, 1914. Three Months Limit.

Very Low Fares to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston, St. John, Moncton, Halifax and all other points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
Reduced Rates to points in Central States, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City and other points.
Cheap Rail Fares in connection with Trans-Atlantic Passages. Return limit 5 months.
All further information from any Ticket Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriator, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 145 Phone No. 79
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JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. B. S. Cameron, N. G. Geo. Baker, K. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer
Lacombe, Alberta
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

FOR SALE

Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No responsible offer refused. Write: C.W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Best Yeast in the World

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED,
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Never Idle

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking wisely. No one was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only blackness. One day a quarrelsome neighbor lost patience with her and said angrily: "Woman, you'll find a gold mine for the devil in your own mouth." Instantly came the reply: "Well, here's a very industrious body!"

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off
 Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting, the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. Kall's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and save hours of awful suffering.

"I reckon," said Farmer Cornssett, "as how much barner corn I ought to be pointed as one of the most useful inventions of the age."
 "For what reason?"
 "Well, there's a lot of work to be done, barner corn makes it impossible for a feller to sit on the fence and look on."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burs, etc.

Ho-Ging Home "through a dark street last night I saw a man sitting fire to his property."
 She—"Mercy! Didn't you call the police?"
 He—"Certainly not! It's no crime for a man to light his cigar."

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your articles?"
 "Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self-protection. In case anybody takes offense I want to show as much as possible of crowd."

Foodstuffs as Contraband
 The British government is daily making its position clearer as to what is regarded as contraband.

Foodstuffs assigned to neutral countries accessible to Germany will not be permitted to enter unless the governments assure Britain that the food is not destined for Germany and not intended to replace other supplies destined for Germany. Britain, however, desires to know that the countries shall have an adequate food supply for their own people.

Employer—Did you put that note where it will be sure to attract the forerunner's attention, when he comes to Office Back—Yes, sir, I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair.

Test—Why were you weeping in the picture show?
Jess—It was a moving picture—Jude.

WOMAN'S TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, so I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing fine. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all knew what a wreck I was."

"I now am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female troubles, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinatest women.

—It is that fact that not one woman has ever failed to get out of the same door at the same time."—Philadelphia Ledger.



W. M. U. 1024

CRIPPLES WHO HAVE WON RENOWN

Many persons, crippled in early age, have, notwithstanding their infirmity, made a name for themselves in the history of the world.

The notorious, or famous, according to the point of view, French statesman, Talleyrand, the friend of Napoleon, and for a time French Ambassador at the English court, was through an accident when one year old, rendered lame. His life, however, was a success, and his political penetration, adroit intrigues, and ingenious subterfuges were well known to the emperor's wife Josephine, who energetically denounced him as a "cursed cripple."

Both Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott were lame. Sir Walter's lameness was caused by a kick from a horse when acting as quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Cavalry.

Mrs. Browning, the distinguished English poetess, was of a delicate constitution, and never enjoyed robust health. Her sufferings were due to an accident which happened in her sixteenth year, when she was on a trip to make her pony in a field when she fell with the saddle upon her, incurring an injury to the spine.

After attacks were so serious that for years she had to recline on her back. In every way of life, crippled persons have won renown, and provided that they are not hindered by their infirmity, they can hinder their rise up the ladder of fame.

He Was Deaf

Astonishing Improvement in Hearing.
Edward Gregory, Engineer.
Gives Information Free.

A Canadian man who had ear trouble for years finally became so deaf that he could not hear the sound of a steam engine, bells or voices. After vainly seeking relief he was compelled to give up his position. His case seemed hopeless. His deafness was aggravated by head disturbances, dry catarrh, nervousness, and depression.

The surprise of all he began to hear and continued improving until he could listen to conversations, could hear a train at a distance and even the singing of the birds in the trees. His head and nerves became tranquil.

This was no miracle, no surgery, no artificial hearing device, no electric apparatus, but the result of a simple remedy.

Anyone can obtain particulars free by writing to: Edward Gregory, 2534 Forbes St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. "Greenbacks" received their name in 1869. The naming took place in the spacious store building at the corner of the street and the street, facing the Champ de Mars, in Montreal.

At the time the name was given, the British-American Bank Note Company, perplexed by this new hazard, consulted Dr. Thomas Stenhouse, chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He suggested the use of a element of arsenic, but it was not used. From that day to this it has been a "greenback" and a "greenback" cause for the word "green" that it refuses to be copied by a counterfeiter.

Workers are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and no subject. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately, and give the system a new lease of life. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this "medicine," which is not only a worm expeller, but a health-giving medicine, most valuable to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

Hard Labor.
 Wilson Barrett, the celebrated actor, used to tell an amusing story of his capture by a lion while he was on a tour of workmen recording the private residence, thinking to give them a treat, he asked if after work one evening they would like to give him a treat and see him play in "The Lights of London" at the Princess Theatre. They said they didn't mind it, they didn't, and being complimentary, he went on a Saturday night to see their employers' performance.

At the end of the week Barrett's servant sight of this item against the company's bill, and he said: "Saturday night, four hours overtime at Princess Theatre, eight shillings."

A wily young widow named Wedd, an actress, was once asked to play a character named "Poor darling Jack." I shall always wear black (for it's very becoming, indeed),—Judge.

Corroborative Evidence.
 The Unbeliever (after the spirit has been raised)—Surely you don't believe that the spirit of your dead husband haunts that furniture?

The Widow—Well, I don't know, George was dreadfully superstitious.

Sore Eyes.
 Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, wind and dust, or by any cause, relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Itching, No Burning. Your Druggist's for Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes.

Granulated Eyelids.
 Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, wind and dust, or by any cause, relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Itching, No Burning. Your Druggist's for Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes. For Sore Eyes.

CANADA SHOULD MAKE PLANS

Has the Opportunity to Trade German Exports.

The trade and commerce department has issued the fifth of its series of reports on the economic situation in Germany, and the series will be reproduced in one complete volume by the department in regard to German trade the department says.

The series of reports on the economic situation in Germany, and the series will be reproduced in one complete volume by the department in regard to German trade the department says.

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Clean

Old Dutch

Old Dutch quickly removes all stains and sediment from dishes and sinks. It is a sure and certain on metal fixtures discolored with half the effort and in half the time.

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Biggest Coin Ever Struck

One of the largest coins ever struck, a 1/4 in. by 1/4 in. has come into the possession of the American Numismatic Society. The piece is copper, with a diameter of 1/4 in. and a weight of 1/4 oz. It was struck in 1850 and had an intrinsic value of about \$2.50. As a numismatic rarity it is said to be worth at present at least \$500.

It is a rectangular stamp with five large round stamps punched to it. The corner stamp carries the Swedish crown, with a date and the edge is the inscription of Carolus Gustavus X, the reigning king.

This coin, struck at Avesta, Sweden. When fresh from the mint it fell overboard in the harbor of Riga, Russia, from which it drifted brought it up ten years ago. Coins of the kind were called "spat money." Sweden turned them out almost continuously for 140 years.

Since the bronze coins were melted down and turned into 56,700 coins, but the main purpose in minting the piece was to find an outlet for the Swedish copper mine without depreciating the value of the metal.

Of Special Interest to Ladies.
 "Delicately made can be removed in a few hours by the use of the Corn and Wart Extractor. Reliable, safe and sure. Try 'Putnam's'."

Capt. Grenfell's Fatal Deed
 A gallant deed was that of Captain E. O. Grenfell, of the 9th Infantry. He was hit in both legs, and had two fingers shot off at the same time.

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Breakfasts

of "Other Days"

ran something like this:

Ham, bacon or sausage; fried potatoes; doughnuts and coffee—prepared by over-worked mothers.

Today's and Tomorrow's Breakfasts run about like this:

Post Toasties

—with cream or fruit; a poached egg or two; crisp toast; and a cup of Postum—a royal starter for any day.

Quick, easy to serve, appetizing, and—

"Mother" has it easier!

—sold by grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Customer—How are your salted almonds? Fresh?

Clark—No, salted—Juggle.

Man—Johnny, see that you give that lion's share of that orange.

Rhinel—Manus, that's all right. Lions don't eat oranges.—Kansas City Times.

"Does your husband play cards for money?"

"I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Johnson. "But he does play with him do."—Herald.

Customer—How are your salted almonds? Fresh?

Clark—No, salted—Juggle.

Man—Johnny, see that you give that lion's share of that orange.

Report of the Belgium Commission of Inquiry Gives Details

French War Correspondent Describes the War

The Store
of
Quality

THE LEADING STORE

Best Goods
at the
Right Prices

Wishing you a Merry
Christmas and a Pros-
perous and Happy
New Year.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

My Friends:

I thank you for your
patronage and wish you a
Merry Christmas and a New
Year of happiness and pros-
perity.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Local News Items

A snowfall of several inches this week has improved the sleighing.

Billy Adams is down from Edmonton to spend the holidays with his parents.

The special Christmas services of the churches were well attended last Sunday.

Mrs. R. Metzger left this week for Colorado to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mrs. L. B. Browne and daughter Dorothy, of Caistor, were visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Chapman, of Medicine Hat, is spending Christmas with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

We are giving a ten cent reduction on all grades of Ellison flour until the end of the month. — Nicholson & Switzer.

It is better to leave the snow on the smooth surfaced cement walks. If the snow is removed they become so slippery as to be very dangerous.

A hockey match has been arranged for Christmas night, in Lacombe rink, between the Edmonton Pennants and the Lacombe team.

Officers of the fire department have, during the past week, been inspecting stove pipes in the business section. They found several that were in an unsafe condition and gave instructions for remedying the same.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, eye specialist, will be at the Adelphi Hotel Lacombe, on Monday, December 28, and will be pleased to meet all who have eye troubles which other opticians have failed to cure. He is regarded as the most eminent eye specialist in Canada, and gives you the benefit of his wide experience at very moderate cost.

IRL R. HICKS 1915 ALMANAC

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventeenth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks fine Magazine, "Word and Works," is sent out year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

MARRIED.

Cole-Wetzel. At the Methodist parsonage, Lacombe, by the Rev. E. T. Soragge, on Wednesday, December 16, Salen Cole to Emma Wetzel, both of Rimbeey.

Spycher - Zimmerman. At the Methodist parsonage, Lacombe, on Monday, December 21, by the Rev. E. T. Soragge, Ernest Spycher to Marie Rose Zimmerman, both of Bentley.

Undersen-Pedersen. At the home of the bride's parents, twelve miles west of Bentley, by Rev. A. Hjortaa, on Wednesday, December 16, John Henry Undersen, of Ryley, to Mahol Rassele Pedersen.

EGYPT IS DECLARED UNDER BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

London, Dec. 17.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement concerning the making of Egypt a British protectorate: "His Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice that in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate. "The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated and His Majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests. "The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut. Col. Sir Arthur Henry Mc-

Mahon to be His Majesty's high commissioner for Egypt."

The proclamation of Egypt as a British protectorate was foreshadowed in recent despatches. On Nov. 3 Egypt was placed under martial law and Major Gen. Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, commander of the forces in Egypt, was placed in military control of the country.

Advices from Constantinople have reported the Khedive, Abbas Hilmi—exiled, it was alleged, from Egypt on account of his pro-Turkish attitude—as having gone to Vienna to confer with the Austrian authorities. Previously the Khedive had been reported preparing to lead an army into Egypt to wrest control of the country from the British.

Egypt, while nominally forming part of the Turkish empire, has been virtually a dependency of England. The administration is carried on by native ministers subject to the ruling of the Khedive. Since 1883 England has been represented in the government. On the abolition of the joint Anglo-French control in that year the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial advisor without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial advisor has a right to a seat in the council of ministers but is not an executive officer.

LIONS ESCAPE IN NEW YORK — POLICE SHOT IN PURSUIT.

New York, Dec. 17.—A lion hunt was staged in the streets of New York this afternoon. Five lions which escaped from the 86th street theatre at a time when the house was filled with a massive audience, were attacked by scores of policemen

with revolvers and finally subdued.

Only one of the lions escaped to the street. It was killed in a tenement house after it had attacked two policemen and severely injured both of them. The other four lions were cornered in the theatre building and driven back to their cages.

A police sergeant and a policeman were shot, the former seriously, by bullets intended for the lions. Two other men, it was reported, also were shot. Dozens of women fainted and more than a hundred were knocked down in the wild stampede to reach the doors when the lions walked off the stage.

Two hospitals sent ambulances to the theatre. The scene of the lion hunt, East 86th Street, near Lexington Avenue, was the centre of a throng that numbered tens of thousands before the chase finally ended.

Read these "Why's"

They are reasons why watch owners need our watches.

Because we know what is required of a watch. Know what the buyer needs.

Know there is no use in our selling a watch that won't make good.

Because even our \$12 watches are guaranteed accurate and durable timekeepers, good for years and years.

Because every dollar above that amount that anybody pays, gets them just that much more value.

We handle all the good and widely known makes.

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